certifying that he should receive just as much for his work as the teacher who has spent years in preparing for the profession of teaching, and has had years of practical experience in school work.

This is not just and the result is, "Our best teachers are driven from the profession". Of the fifty-nine teachers in Pocahontas County in the year 1907, only eighteen taught in our schools this year. Forty-one have left the profession within nine years. Can we hope to have our schools supplied with experienced teachers as long as this continues? Our Boards of Education, under the present school law, will not pay any more for teaching than an inexperienced teacher should receive, and in order that we may have efficient and experienced teachers we must pay good wages. The members of the Boards of Education say that a trained and experienced teacher should be paid more for his work than an inexperienced one, but how is he to be paid more. I would recommend that the county board of examiners be required by law to hold a special examination and issue what might be called county professional certificates, and a certificate of this grade should not be issued to a teacher unless he has had at least three years of experience in teaching and passed a satisfactory examination in the branches required to be taught in the free schools of the State and in addition not fewer than three other branches to be designated by the State Superintendent. A certificate of this grade should be good as long as the teacher holding it passes annual examinations on the graded course of Professional study prescribed by the State Superintendent, and when the

on 3- a Date April 17, 1941

Laughlin Date Research Taken Apr. 14, 15

Date Typed Apr. 15, 1941

teacher fails or refuses to pass this annual examination his certificate should be revoked. When the teacher is no longer a student, he loses his power as a teacher. That teacher who is not making a study of his profession and is not trying to prepare himself for the work of teaching would better find employment in some other calling. We must study our business if we wish to succeed. I believe that an annual examination of the Course of Professional Study would do much toward increasing the efficiency of the public schools. The minimum salary paid teachers holding county professional certificates should be $35 per month, and those holding State certificates should receive $40. per month

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS - I favor uniform examinations and think the questions for county examinations should be prepared by the State Superintendent or a State Board.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION- One of the weakest points in our school system is along the line of school supervision. The country and village schools practically have no supervision. It is simply impossible for the County Superintendent, under the present law, to give much time and attention to this work. All agree as to the necessity and value of efficient supervision and we think it time for the State Legislature to take some forward step in this matter. We hope that the next session of the Legislature will provide for the payment of such salaries to the County Superintendent that men of high educational qualifications can be secured for the office, and that they be required to devote their entire time to the work of supervision while the schools are in session.

Laughlin Date Research Taken Apr. 14, 15

Date Typed Apr. 15, 1941

CONCLUSION - In conclusion permit me to say that we need a more harmonious co-operation between home and school. I am pained when I think of the want of sympathy between teacher and parents. May the time soon come when entire agreement and true sympathy shall prevail and when the education of the children shall receive careful and studious attention both at home and at school.

The school year of 1895-6 has closed. No doubt mistakes have been made, but with a better acquaintance of the schools, and with the help of an excellent class of teachers, I am now looking forward to a prosperous and successful new school year.

My sincere thanks are due to the Boards of Education, teachers, and citizens of Pocahontas county, for their uniform kindness shown me during the past year. I am also thankful to you for the promptness with which you have answered all my inquiries.

From: Report of the Superintendent of Free Schools of West Virginia. 1895-6
Virgil A. Lewis, State Supt. Free Schools.

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West Virginia Writers' Project

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Pocahontas

Subject Chapter 9 - Section 3- a Date April 17, 1941

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RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

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Source Minute books of Sec. of Board of Ed. Date Filed

Chapter 9 - Section 2

The Board of Education of District No. 1 (Greenbank District) met at Greenbank on Saturday, October 11, 1879.

Present: J. C. Arbogast, President

G. W. Siple, Adam Arbogast, C. C. Burner, J. F. Patterson, Comrs.

J. F. Patterson, Secy.

This was the first meeting of the Board of Education of this district of which there are any records at the present time.

On Sept. 8, 1880, the Board ordered that the schools of the district be held four months during the present school year.

Salaries for the present year were fixed as follows, according to the grade of certificate:

Grade No. 1 --$27.50

" " 2 -- 23.50

" " 3 -- 18.00

On motion it was ordered that a tax of twenty-five cents on the hundred on all taxable property be levied for teachers' fund and nine cents for the building fund.

On motion it was ordered that in the appointment of teachers to the several schools the Board was willing to consent to the wishes of the patrons of the schools, and would, where the patrons united upon a teacher, appoint said applicant to teach said school.

Ordered that all pupils over age shall be required to

pay one dollar per month tuition.

July 1, 1881 - It having been ascertained by the Board that it will be necessary to raise by levy, for the payment of teachers' salaries for the current year, in addition to the available funds on hand, $1145, it was ordered that a tax of thirty-one cents on the one hundred valuation of the real and personal property of the district be levied for that purpose and ten cents be levied for the building fund.

July 6, 1885. Present: Dr. J. P. Moomau, Pres. P. D. Yeager, J. F. Patterson, members

At this meeting it was resolved that owing to the depression in business, and general failure of crops among the people, that the board would not build during the ensuing scholastic year any school houses. The resolution was adopted.

July 1886, ordered that twenty schools be taught in the Greenbank District for that year.

July 1887 -- Ordered four months school and the teachers' salaries were fixed as follows: Grade No. 1 - $25.00

" " 2 - 22.50

" " 3 - 18.00

A tax of twenty cents was levied for the teachers' fund and fifteen cents for the building fund. Also ordered that a limited number of school books be purchased to be sold to the patrons of the school.

On the same page with the minutes of the Board meeting for July, 1887, is the following printed notice pasted on

the page:

Whereas, The custom that has prevailed of having an exhibition or jollification on the last day of the term of the Free Schools in the Green Bank district, is detrimental, in the extreme, to the advancement of the pupils, and is bringing the schools into disrepute ---

Therefore, the Board of Education of the Green Bank District, do hereby notify the Trustees of the several sub-districts composing Green Bank District, to forbid the teachers in charge of the several schools of the district, to have, or allow to be held any exhibition, jollification, or gathering of the people on the last day of the term for such purpose, or allow the pupils to make preparations for any exhibition etc., to be held after the close of school. Each teacher will be required to conduct the last day of the term, similar to the previous days thereof -- nothing in the foregoing shall be so construed as to debar the teachers from holding examinations in their schools. Special attention to the trustees and teachers is called to Chapter CXLIX see 19 Code of west Virginia.

By order of the Board of Education.

June 29, 1903 - The Board bought through a representative of the Caxton Company five copies of "The Caxton School Series" and the Board adopted said series for use in the Free schools of the District. Price $37.50 each.

Board notified trustees that in all schools where the enrollment averages less than eight, the school shall be

Chapter 9 - Section 2

TEACHERS IN GREENBANK DISTRICT -- 1880-1882

B. M. Yeager

Uriah Bird

W. F. Arbogast

W. H. Hull

C. O. Arbogast

Amos B. Gillispie

Miss Bessie A. Curry

J. L. Arbogast

Miss Allie Jane Arbogast

A. J. Dysard

Miss Lucy H. Clark

O. R. Slavens

H. D. Carver

James W. Gillispie

A. L. Nottingham

J. M. McLaughlin

Miss Julia E. Nottingham

discontinued.

Board ordered teachers to require parents or guardians of scholars belonging to another school to pay one dollar per month tuition in advance.--Provided that in the Greenbank School, this demand shall not be made in case the pupils enter for the entire term of the public and subscription school.

Dec. 12, 1896

Books received from the following companies:

E. H. Butler & Co.	for school books		$ 13.80
J. B. Lippincott & Co.	"	"	18.10
Christopher Sowers & Co.	"	"	2.34
Werner & Co.	"	"	9.60
Thompson Brown & Co.	"	"	8.40
Ginn & Co.	"	"	29.36
D. C. Heath & Co.	"	"	30.38
	Total		302.18

July 5, 1896, it was ordered by the Board that the schools be taught five months.

At the turn of the century there were about twenty-six schools in the Greenbank District.

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Subject Chapter 9 - Section 2 Date Mar. 14, 1941

Research Worker Nelle Y. McLaughlin Date Research Taken Mar. 7, 1941

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Source Minute books of the Board of Education of Idray Dist. Date Filed

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NTIFICATION REPORT
8, 1941

Chapter 8 - Section 2

Edray District.

Toward the close of the century the minutes of the Board of Education of Edray District show that:

July 3, 1897 Members of the Board present:

Jacob D. Moore, President
John W. Tyler & J. A. Young Comrs.

J. H. Patterson, Secy.

The schools of the district were ordered to be taught five months. The teachers' salaries were set at:

Grade No. 1 - $25.00
" " 2 - 22.00
" " 3 - 18.00

A forty cent levy was laid for the teachers' fund and twelve cents on the $100 for the building fund. There were twenty-six school houses in Edray district.

July 3, 1900 Schools were to be taught for the term of five months for the coming year. There were to be twenty-seven teachers employed.

Salaries:

No. 1 - $30.00
" 2 - 25.00
" 3 - 18.00

Huntersville Dist.

The first meeting of the Board of Education of Huntersville District of which any records can be found was on July 4, 1881. Present:

J. C. Loury, Sr. -- President

Wm. J. Moore & P. M. Harper, members

James W. Warwick was appointed secretary.

Ordered that there be twelve schools taught during the year 1881-82. The length of the term was to be six months owing to the fact that there had only been two months of school during the year 1880-81. Teachers' salaries 1881-82:

Grade No. 1 - $24.00
" " 2 - 20.00
" " 3 - 16.00

In the year 1884 the salaries were raised to:

Grade No. 1 - $25.00

" " 2 - 22.00

" " 3 - 18.00

In the year 1892, fourteen teachers were employed.

In 1895 for the first time the school term was made five months.

In 1900 there were seventeen teachers employed, the school term was five months and the teachers' salaries were the same as 1884.

Chapter 9 - Section 2

Teachers employed in the Huntersville District during the year 1881-82:

E. H. Moore

Wm. A. Sharp

Oscar B. Sharp

Miss Jennie M. Early

David L. Sutton

B. V. Irvine

Joshua B. McNeill

James W. Gillispie

J. C. Taylor

Wm. H. Hull

1883-84

Miss Arminta E. McKeever

H. M. Lockridge

Miss Lanna C. Lockridge

E. H. Moore

Miss Laura L. Lockridge

Miss Rachel C. Carpenter

Miss Linnie Beard

C. B. Sharp

D. R. Overholt

Wm. R. Sutton

John W. Henderson

C. B. Grimes.

West Virginia Writers' Project

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Pocahontas

Subject Chapter 9 - Section 1 Date Feb. 8, 1941

Research Worker Nelle Y. McLaughlin Date Research Taken Feb. 3, 5, 1941

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Source Date Filed

Source: Mrs. Nella Yeager
1926 Blue Book -- Andrew Price
Price's History Pocahontas County
Hardesty's Encyclopedia
County History by: Miss Enid Harper
" Zell Poage
" Oleta Gay
R. W. Brown

SCHOOLS

Chapter 9 - Section 1

From the earliest period, education, of the higher and lower grades, attracted the attention of the early settlers. The first teachers taught in the homes of the pioneer farmers who were able and willing to pay them for their services. They received free board and would stay with one family for a week and then move on to the next.

Some of the pioneer families had a teacher in the home for a longer period. These teachers were sometimes from east of the mountains in what is now Virginia and had been educated in the schools there. These private teachers would be paid sometimes by two or three of the pioneers to furnish instructions for all of their children. They not only taught the three "R's" but in some cases instructed the pupils in Latin, Algebra and other subjects of higher learning. They sometimes taught for as long as three or four months. Mrs. Nella Yeager tells me that before the Civil War, there were five members of one family from east of the mountains in Virginia who taught in the private families in the Levelton District. These were four Misses Moore and their brother. This family of Moores was not related to any of the Moores in Pocahontas County.

Lorenzo Waugh was the grandson of James Waugh, the Revolutionary War soldier. His home was not far from the plantation of Jacob Warwick at Cloverlick. The Waugh farm was a long narrow strip of bottom land on the Shavers River. It was about two miles long and an eighth of a mile wide.

Lorenzo Waugh had a remarkable career. Starting in his ministerial life in Virginia, he literally preached his way across the continent to the shores of the Pacific. He was a Circuit Rider from away back. He wrote a book of his life that was so full of moral precepts and instructions that it became a church publication and went into many editions. He was licensed to preach in 1830.

The friendship of the Warwick family had its effect on the life of Lorenzo Waugh. In the book of his life he said, "There was one man in our neighborhood who was called rich, having, I think, over a hundred slaves, and I wish to mention him, as he and his family were real friends to me - Father Jacob Warwick.. His daughter Betsey used to come to our house and give me lessons, and with her I learned to read and write before I ever went a day to school."

This was Elizabeth Warwick who married Col. Woods, of Albemarle. Jacob Warwick was one of the pioneers who was able to hire a teacher to instruct his children in the home.

There is mention made in Price's History of a man named Charles See who taught in the home of Col. Paul McNeel. It was in this home that Benjamin Arbogast, Junior, came under the influence of Charles See, and there was kindled in his mind the irresistable desire for a college education. He learned the rudiments of Latin and Algebra from Mr. See, went a session or two at Academy and then away to Dickinson College in Pennsylvania and was graduated among

the best in his class. In the meantime, he had professed piety, entered the ministry, and become a noted pulpit orator and one of the most distinguished teachers of the high schools under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The schools of a century ago were what were called "subscription", "select", or sometimes "pay" schools, and a line of these were established throughout the county. These provided everyone with an opportunity to learn to read and write. These schools were usually taught for a few months in the year by one of the pioneers who, in his youth, had enjoyed superior educational advantages. The text books used were Dilworth's Speller and some work - frequently the Bible as a reader.

Prior to the Civil War there were but few school houses. The schools were generally held in some old building that was abandoned, which would be clinked and daubed with mud, and in pioneer days the old open fire place was used. The windows were frequently made of greased paper, and the benches were made of split logs with pins bored in for legs.

The students, patrons and teachers maintained the schools and the tuition was paid by patrons on a per capita basis.

It is true that the early schools were private in nature, and they were paid for by a group of families who were willing to pay the tuition and were interested in school activities. The early settlers were anxious that their

children learn to read, write, cipher and read the Bible. In all the old schools, the first thing in the routine of work was to read a chapter in the Bible and recite the Lords Prayer in unison. This was a part of the days program.

The communities from an educational standpoint progressed very much and took great interest in the school work which was very limited. But the work of shifting the schools from house to house and from one old log building to another became monotonous and the citizens became anxious to have permanent school buildings.

The first schools were not silent schools as we now have. In 1846 at the request of Isaac Moore, a meeting was held to consider reforms in the schools. So much was he interested in educational affairs, that at this meeting a Board of Education was organized to supervise the schools of Edray District, and have them taught by such teachers as were examined and approved by the Board. He led a spirited controversy in the effort to have silent schools. His point was carried and silent schools became the rule.

Isaac Moore was born March 4, 1800 at the Bridger Place about four or five miles east of Edray. He was very fond of books and was anxious to become a good scholar. He diligently improved his opportunities and with such assistance as he received from an old field school teacher, he mastered what was called the three "R's" - Reading, Riting and Rithmetic. Fortunately for him, Colonel John Baxter, a near neighbor, had

what is believed to have been the largest and best collection of books in the county, probably as many as one hundred volumes -- history, travel, fiction and poetry. He had the use of these books at will, and thus his taste for reading was in a measure gratified until he could procure ample reading elsewhere.

For a good many winters young Moore taught school in a house near the present residence of Mrs. George Baxter. It was of a pioneer style, built of unhewn logs, clinked and daubed, roofed with boards kept in place by press poles, one end of the room taken up by the chimney of sticks and clay. A window extended the entire length of one side with greased paper a substitute for glass.

The Barlows, Moores, Baxters, Duncans, Smiths and Duffields were the chief patrons of the school during the years of his service. To promote order and discipline, the young teacher cut a haw switch of portentious length and placed it in view of the whole school,- for a time this proved very effective. One day, however, just as play time was over and the scholars were gathering in, the teacher was arranging a back log, and while in a stooping position, one of the scholars took down the switch and dealt the teacher a stinging blow across the shoulders and side of the head. He skipped out of the door and ran at the top of his speed through the woods with the teacher in hot pursuit. In about a half-mile the fugitive was overtaken, and the first impulse was to punish him by wearing out the switch.

The recreant scholar seemed so sorry and plead so pitifully that the teacher relented and agreed to let him off that time. He became a good boy and gave no more trouble.

Miss May Sprinkle taught in the home of Col. McNeel the first year of the Civil War. She was betrothed to John Burgess the first man from the Hillsboro Community to be killed by the Northern soldiers in their initial raid through the county.

The first school in the Levelton District, according to Hardesty's Encyclopedia, was taught by a man by the name of Thomas Green, in the year 1798, in a rude cabin which stood one and one-half miles north of Hillsboro, on the lands now owned by W. H. McNeel. This pioneer temple of learning was a round pole structure with a clapboard roof, held in place by weight poles; the floor was of mother earth. Instead of windows a log was chopped from one side, and over the opening was pasted greased paper as a substitute for glass.

M. A. Dunlap of Ponca City, Oklahoma, has contributed some recollections of early schools from his remarkable memory of conversations heard in the home of his uncle, the Rev. M. D. Dunlap.

He thinks the first teacher ever in the Hillsboro Community was a man by the name of Keenan.

This teacher was considered a very learned man from the fact that he could read and write and had figured in the arithmetic as far as the rule of three. The next teacher was Rev. John S. Blain, a Presbyterian minister, a teacher and a physician. He is described as a large, lean, strong man, possessed of a kindly face and gentle heart. The description is somewhat contradictory as he is said to have whipped thirteen boys the second day of school, twenty-one the third day, and five and six each day for about a week. After that no further trouble was experienced, but the school had an unsavory reputation that had to be disciplined, and he used the means within his power. The wife of Dr. Blain was a Miss McRoberts, sister of Archibald MacRoberts, whose father was a Randolph of Roanoke and a descendant of Pocahontas. He made his home with his sister and became the next teacher. He was well educated and a man of great talents that he used only under compulsion. The next teacher was Rev. Joseph Brown whose gentle, Christian character greatly endeared him to the people; and it was through his influence that the brick Academy was now built and he became the first teacher there.

The first "subscription" school in Huntersville District was "kept" in a deserted log cabin, which stood on the banks of Knapps Creek not far from where Huntersville, the County seat was afterwards located. It was a five sided structure

one side of which was taken up by a huge fireplace. The seats were made by splitting small logs in half and inserting pins for legs in the oval side. Who the first teacher was is not known, and never will be, for there is no record, and the oldest person now living cannot remember.

In the year of 1839, Rev. J. M. Harris, a young minister in broken health, was advised to come to the mountains for relief from bronchial troubles. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a very brilliant scholar. He came to Huntersville and in a few weeks opened a school, and also gathered a [illegible] Sabbath School. His school was in a building near where the Methodist church now stands, and was in after years used by Dr. Matt Wallace as a physician's office. He only taught a year or two, and when his health improved, he went to Hampshire County, where he married.

The first school in Edray District to be held in a school house was on the land which later belonged to Robert Gay near Edray. The house was a round log structure very much like all the early school houses. It had a clapboard roof held in place by press poles. The fireplace took up most of one end of the house. This was made of rough stone and the chimney was made of slats and mud. For light greased paper was pasted over the cracks. Seats were made of split logs, holes bored and pins put in for legs.

The term of the school was three months and the teacher's salary was one dollar per month for each pupil. There were no lead pencils but some of the pupils had slates. Quill pens were used.

The teacher of this school was Mary Warwick. It is said that several of the parents accompanied their children to school and learned to read with them.

In Greenbank District, prior to the Civil War, there were but few schools. These were private schools, paid for by the farmers who could afford to hire a teacher to instruct their children. In 1844 a permanent school house was erected in the Greenbank Community.

Information: 1926 Blue Book -- Andrew Price
Mrs. Nella Yeager
Hist. of Po. Co. by Enid Harper
Bell Poage
Oleta Gay
L. A. Brown
Minnie Wallace
Price's History of Pocahontas Co.
Hardesty's Encyclopedia.
F. S. McNeel

AN OLD TIME SCHOOL

In the early fifties John Moore and family moved to Pocahontas county and lived near Millpoint. They were Irish people, pure breed. The family consisted of father, mother, five daughters and one son, Michael - "Mike" as he was called by all who knew him. He was an exceptionally bright boy, took to book learning easily, and, from information now in hand, he was given school opportunities by Col. Paul McNeel and Sampson Mathews, of Millpoint.

In the year 1863 the Moore family moved to Hillsboro and lived in the Peyatt house for a year or more, and then moved to the old log house south of town, known in late years as the Shearer property. Here the old people died thirty-five years ago. (1877).

Mike Moore in addition to educating himself, taught his sisters and prepared them to teach school. This was a great help to them and the family.

The writer remembers Mike Moore as one of the best teachers of his day. His first school, as I remember, was at Hillsboro in the basement of the old Methodist Church. He was a very strict disciplinarian, but kind to his scholars. He had no pets and showed no favoritism, but treated all alike. He was the best reader I ever heard.

In 1862 or '63 Mr. Moore went to Virginia and there married Miss Kate Morris, of Danville. M. W. H.

From - The Pocahontas Times

Marlinton, W. Va. Feb. 8, 1912.